ACADEMY OF MUSIC-1:30: Children's Carnival.

BOOTH'S THEATRE-2 and 8: "Humpty-Dumpty."

DALT'S THEATRE-2 and 8: "The Reyal Middy."

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2 and 8: "Firstes of Pen-

Zance."

HAVERLY'S THEATRE—2 and 8: "Unknown."

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8: "Hazel Kirke."

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—2 and 8: Circus.

PARK TheATRE—2 and 8: "The Worlling March."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREIS OFERA HOUSE—2 and 8:

VARIETY.

STANDARD THEATER-1:30 and 8: "Horrors."

UNION SQUARE THEATER-1:45 and 8: "The False VALLACK'S THEATRE-1:30 and 8: "The Shaughraun."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition.
CHICKERING HALL—2:30: Lecture. 8 p. m.; Concert.
FERRERO'S ROOMS—3: Valentine's Kettledrum.
Koster & Bial's Garbex—Concert.
STEINWAY HALL—Symphony Concert.

Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS—3d Page—6th commu
BALLS—3d Page—6th commu
BALLS—3d Page—6th commu
BANKING AND FINANCIAL—7th Page—1st column.
BANKING HORSES AND BANKERS—7th Page—5th column.
BOARLIAND ROOMS—3d Page—6th column.
BUSINESS CHANCES—7th Page—6th column.
BUSINESS CHANCES—7th Page—6th column.
DEVINESS NOTICES—7th Page—6th column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—6th Page—3d column.
DIVIDEND NOTICES—7th Page—6th column.
DERSS MAKING—3d Page—6th column.
ELECTION NOTICES—7th Page—6th column.
ELECTION NOTICES—7th Page—6th column.
ELECTION NOTICES—7th Page—6th column.
ELECTION NOTICES—7th Page—6th column.
HELP WASTER—3d Page—6th column.
HELP WASTER—3d Page—6th column.
HOTELS—3d Page—6th column.
HOTELS—3d Page—6th column.
LAW SCROOLS—6th Page—3d column.
LAW SCROOLS—6th Page—3th column.
LEGAL NOTICES—7th Page—6th column.
MARPIAGES AND DESTRS—5th Page—6th column.
MISCHLANNOSS—7th Page—6th column; 8th Page—5th and 6th columns—7th Page—6th column.
NENDIALNNOSS—7th Page—6th column.
REAL EXTAT—3d Page—6th column.
REAL EXTAT—3d Page—6th column.
REAL EXTAT—3d Page—6th column.
BELLS STATES—5th Page—6th columns.
ERLIGIOUS NOTICES—3d Page—2d and 3d columns.
STEAMBOATS AND RALLS—3d Page—5th columns.
EFECAL NOTICES—5th Page—6th column.
FEMALES—3d Page—5th column.
FEMALES—3d Page—5th column.
FEMALES—3d Page—6th column.
FEMALES—3d Page—6th column.
FEMALES—3d Page—5th column.
FEMALES—3d Page—3d column.
FEMALES—3d Page—3d column.
FEMALES—3d Page—3d column. AMUSEMENTS-3d Page-6th commin

STEAMERS - OCE N - 3d Page - 3d column. Traceers - 6th Page - 3d column.

Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" Buy always

WILBOR'S COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME.-The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of course, and all consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, it mass, and all consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, it equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is at hand which with cure all coupl dats of the Chest, Lungs or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. Willion, Chemist, Boston. Sooi by all druggists.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Postage free in the United States.

DEANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. NEW-YORK—No. 1.238 Breadway, corner Thirty-first-st.; No. 308 West Twenty-third-st., corner Eighth-ave.; No. 760 Third-ave., corner Forty-seventh-st.; No. 92 Fast Fourteenth-st., corner Union-square; No. 2.386 Fourth-ave. (Harlem.) Washington—No. 1.3:22 F-st.
London—No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand.
Paris—No. 9 Rue Scribe.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign,-France has asked England to bring forward the new plan for the settlement of the Greek claim. - General Grant has sailed from Havana for Mexico, ____ Mr. Wheelhouse (Conservative, Leeds) spoke in the British Parliament yesterday of American competition, - The Spanish Government has refused to receive a petition sent by the Moors, asking it to assume control of the country. ____ Count von Arnim-Boytzenburg has been elected President of the German Reich-

DOMESTIC .- The House Committee on Commerce has decided upon a bill for the regulation of interstate commerce. === Leading Republicans from all parts of Pennsylvania express in THE TRIB-UNE their views upon the subject of the Presidency. The ice gathering on the Hudson has been stopped, and a freshet is feared. —— A codification of the Poor Laws of New-York State was reported to the Assembly yesterday. In Nashville, Tenn., a Tornado has caused great damage. === The New England Alumni of Yale met at Boston yesterday; the Bowdoin College Alumni held their annual meeting at Bangor, Me. The Troy, N. Y. delegates are unanimous for

CONGRESS .- The Senate did not meet yesterday.

The House held an unimportant session; an additional Indian appropriation was passed; a call was made on the Secretary of the Navy for information in regard to the Interoceanic Canal; the House re-fused to consider the Porter case, and went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar. -CITY AND SUBBBAN.-Controller Kelly met with a serious accident. ____ Mr. MacLean protested against the recognition of Mr. Nichols as Police Commissioner. - Mrs. Meierhoeffer and Franz Lammens were found guilty of murder in the first degree. - Henry E. Robinson's will contained several public bequests. - Mr. and Mrs. Cowley testified. = A Produce Exchange committee complained of the new telegraph code rules. - Kings County Republicans are settling their differences. = Robert Livingston Pell died. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.73 cents. Stocks opened active and higher, but later were irregular, closing un-

settled. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate cloudy weather, with light rains, followed by colder and clearing weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 56°; lowest, 47°; average, 50%,

General Grant will hardly regret his departure from Cuba, in spite of the generous hospitality extended to him. His stay on that uncertain isle began with earthquakes and ended with a railroad accident. The train was thrown from the track, but fortunately no one was hurt. The General has now turned his face toward Mexico.

The appointment of Captain John H. Mooney to the vacancy in the Board of Brooklyn to rebellious Democrats, when the Govern-Bridge Trustees seems to be received with general favor. He made an excellent record as | Lincoln proved to be one of the strongest the the duties of trustee a peculiar ability and ernment like that of Buchanan, the last Dembody having large expenditures.

The benevolent ex-Californian who has bequeathed \$40,000 to the destitute women and children of San Francisco, had a generous faith in the local authorities of that city. Common Council, in trust, to be expended have not produced statesmen, and only statesnoticeable that Mr. Robinson excluded men charity of this kind.

"That's the way the white men always do. This is Standing Bear's commentary upon a paper which was produced in committee yesterday

explained that they supposed it to be a protest against removal. The Agent who secured the transfer is expected to testify to-day. His explanation will be awaited with interest.

The accident to Controller Kelly is a practical lesson against the reckless habit of stepping from horse-cars while they are in motion. In Winter weather this is fairly inexcusable, and in thawing weather like that of yesterday, it is scarcely less so. If Mr. Kelly had asked the conductor of his car to stop, he would not have been so likely to slip upon the ice, and might have been spared the severe pain and serious inconvenience of a dislocated shoulder. These obvious truths are not stated for the purpose of scolding Mr. Kelly. The rule against hitting a man when he is down certainly protects one who is disabled. But the rest of mankind may profit by his experience.

It is significant that Mr. Wheelhouse, a Conservative, who has represented the great manufacturing City of Leeds in the British Parliament over eleven years, should move yesterday in the House of Commons for a select committee to determine in effect the value of Free Trade. He enforced his demand by admitting candidly that "America had "beaten England in cotton goods," and that " great manufacturing mills," such as once existed in England, were now only to be found in this country. He might have added also that our cotton goods have so far supplanted abroad those of other countries that our exports increased from \$3,757,282 in 1869-'70 to \$11.435,628 in 1877-'78. It is not the interest of England to admit officially that Free Trade has disappointed some of its most earnest promoters, and so Mr. Wheelhouse was denied the inquiry he sought. But whenever it becomes evident that an investigation would be of practical value the English manufacturers will undoubtedly insist on it.

The uncertainty which the Harrisburg Convention left in its wake concerning the real feeling in Pennsyivania upon the Presidential question suggested to THE TRIBUNE the advisability of a canvass of the active workers of the party in that State, the first results of which will be found elsewhere. A circular was addressed to every one of the 2,600 county and township committeemen in the State, and we propose now to print all their replies, with or without the writers' names, as they themselves direct. These responses promise, brief as most of them are, to furnish extremely interesting hints of the temper of the communities from which they are received, and the first instalment, which we give to-day, is the beginning of an extremely full and significant indication of public feeling. This first instalment comprises answers from one-tenth of the whole number of committeemen, and shows a remarkable preponderance in favor of Mr. Blame, all the more striking because this vote is taken in a way least favorable to the Maine Senator. These men are the local chieftains of the party, who have been chosen by the dominant influence, and are in most cases, it is to be presumed, more or less under the Cameron control. This fact makes their utterances peculiarly significant. The further development of this canvass must prove of great interest. Readers of The Tribune may rest assured that it will be presented with strict impartiality.

The House Committee on Commerce took important action yesterday upon the question of regulating interstate commerce. Both the Reagan and McLane bills were passed by, and a bill prepared by Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, was adopted, with some amendments, by a majority vote. A complete statement of its features, with the full text in all important passages, will be found in our Washington dispatches. The bill provides for the creation of a "Board of Commissioners of Inter-"state Commerce," who are to exercise supervision over that portion of the business of all railroads which passes from one another, or to or from a foreign country. The supervision, however, is to be limited to questions of commerce between the States and the methods of operating railroads as affecting commerce. A railroad year is to be prescribed, and a system of reports covering the year to be devised; and investigations are to be conducted looking to the enactment of a system of National legislation upon the subject. This bill itself, however, attempts to anticipate this legislation, in a measure, and will, no doubt, provoke abundant criticism. One of the sections printed elsewhere is an elaborate prohibition of so-called discriminations between different customers, which must inevitably grow up as they do in ordinary trades. Another forbids the payment or receipt of drawbacks, rebates, etc., and inflicts the same penalty upon the receiver as upon the person paying it. It is also directed that there shall be an investigation of "pooling," with a view to legislation, if it be found expedient. It is provided that the Commissioners shall be appointed immediately, and the House Committee seems disposed to press the bill forward rapidly.

REASONS FOR A STRONG GOVERNMENT.

"A strong Government" is wanted. No wonder. As long as the Government of the United States is too weak to protect its citizens, either against foreign injustice or against domestic violence, it is not strange that this demand is heard. But the Democratic party thinks it the unpardonable sin to desire a strong Government. This, again, is not strange. The last great venture of the Democratic party was undertaken in the full belief that a weak and half-traitorous Government controversial skill were certain to go under Mr. Buchanan would not attempt to suppress rebellion. It was a painful surprise, ment of the kindly and genial and patient Commissioner of Accounts, and will bring to world had ever seen. No doubt, another Govexperience which would be valuable in any ocratic President, would give great pleasure to the Democrats. But the Republicans want something else, and have the pluck to say so. It does not particularly alarm them, either, if their utterances are construed as proof of a leaning toward imperialism. They have a full consciousness of the patriotism of their pur-The money is left to the Mayor and poses. They neither want nor would tolerate a Casar. It does not enter their thoughts according to their discretion. The Sand Lots that Casarism is possible in this country. There was a time when the possible attempt men could handle such a fund properly. It is to perpetuate power by use of official patronage seemed to them daugerous to the country, from his bounty. This is a new departure in not because there was a chance of its success, but because grave consequences might be involved in that resistless uprising of the people which the apparent success of such an attempt "They say one thing, and write another." might cause. But the day has gone by, and the occasion. Imperialism is dreaded by children, as ghosts, visions of the night and at Washington. It purported to be a request bad dreams are dreaded. The country sleeps from a large number of Ponca chiefs and in peace, and knows full well that its liberties

even fear the advent of despotism under the guise of Democracy-and of that sensible men know that there is some real danger.

A strong Government is wanted, first of all, to put down Democratic revolutionists, to the Constitution and to defeat the will of the people, like that of Garcelon and his associates in Maine, will not be permitted to succeed nor to pass without adequate punishment. There is a general feeling that Mexicanization has gone far enough. It is the conviction of conservative men that the Democratic party is ready to resort to any steps, however desperate and wicked, in order to secure control of the Government. The demand is for a Government resolute enough and strong enough to stamp out incipient revolution in every form, without hesitation and without mercy. There is needed, men say, a stinging reminder that treason is crime; and such an example of the swift and relentless punishment of revolutionary attempts as may for a century to come deter men from making them. If the Democratic party should go a hair's breadth beyond its lawful right, in disputing the will of the people constitutionally expressed, it would probably find that we have a strong Government already. It may rest assured that the Republican party intends to nominate and to elect a President who will have no besitation in dealing with such attempts hereafter. A strong Government is wanted to give pro-

tection against domestic violence in every part of this country to every citizen. It has become a great scandal that citizens and even officials of the Government are liable to be assassinated in several of the States, for the performance of their duty, or the free expression of their opinions. The Government has been weak and blameworthy, ever since the war, in that it has not made its authority and protection more fully respected. It was weak, in this respect, during the eight years when General Grant was President, and massacres and assassinations were never more frequent than at that time; it has been weak in the same respect since the inauguration of President Hayes. The people want a President who will put a stop to assassination as a mode of conducting a political campaign, and who will take care that the laws be enforced without unnecessary exposure of the lives of unsupported officials by mobs of law-breakers or rebels. We do not believe that the Republican party will nominate or elect any man this year without a strong conviction that he has in him the stuff to give the country a strong Government

in this respect. A strong Government is wanted to protect the rights of the United States and those of its citizens in other lands. This country is tired of having its flag treated with contempt, and its citizens forced to fly for protection to British consuls or British ships. It is tired of having foreign companies, protected by foreign Governments, establishing themselves in the control of highways between the Atlantic and the Pacific. It believes that the United States ought to have as much of a foreign policy as will compel foreign nations to respect the natural rights of the United States on American soil, and the rights of American citizens everywhere.

In this sense a strong Government is demanded by the best and most conservative thought of the country. There is a conviction that a Democratic Congress is a pitiful congregation of wretched incompetents, and that a Democratic President would be not much better. There is a belief that the Government United States ought to be strong of the enough to have an intelligent and honest poliey as to the performance of its financial obligations; a policy which its executive head should not urge in vain upon the attention of Congress. There is a feeling that conciliation party may see fit to nominate and elect, for that party does not mean to elect any man who will not give us a strong Government.

NEW PHASES OF ENGLISH DISCUSSION. The languid interest manifested in the opening proceedings and first division of Parliament serves to illustrate a tendency of English public life to disparage oratory and debate. The newspapers continue to report the discussions of Parliament in detail, but the great mass of readers never go behind the summaries which are now provided, and every year interest in the debates seems to drag more and more. Of the great orator of the last century it has been said, that after filling the House session after session with his eloquence he succeeded at last in emptying it by persistence in the monotonous splendors of his speeches. Uniform dulness has been as effective in this generation as continuous brilliance was in Edmund Burke's day.

Since the translation of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Cranbrook to the Peers, Sir Stafford Northcote has had to meet singlehanded in the House of Commons the onset of such orators as Mr. Gladstone and John Bright, and such masters of debate as Mr. Forster, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke. The Conservatives have been out-debated from first to last, yet their ascendancy in the House has remained unbroken. The Liberals have only beaten the air. Their speeches were fumbled with rather than answered, but the majority was unmoved. and never failed to register the decisions of the Ministry. When their oratory and for nothing, the few men in Parlia-ment who could train themselves to discuss public affairs effectively exhausted" themselves half-way. They had no foemen worthy of their steel, and when the one-sided debate was closed and a division was called for, the customary majority was worked off as if by machinery. As a natural consequence interest in the debates has steadily public

diminished. It is a singular fact that, although six protracted sessions of the present Parliament have been held, no new orator has appeared, and only one member, Sir William Harcourt, has improved his reputation. At the same time scores of new writers have discussed public affairs in the magazines and reviews with discernment and thoroughness. Periodical literature has furnished evidence of the ceaseless activity which pervades and informs public life in England. This fact goes a long way to explain the decadence of Parliamentary debates. Westminster is sacrificed to Fleetst.; Members of Parliament keep themselves before the country and strive to influence public opinion by means of their contributions to the reviews and letters to the daily journals; and the rising men, who are hoping to work their way into public life, are following

heard in Westminster, but, wherever they may to move away at the bidding of ignobe delivered, they are fashioned for the eye rather than for the ear. The orator cannot help fancying how his epigrams and satire will look in print, and so he comes to care less and The Southern climate suits him and the make it certain that an attempt to override less how they sound. The conclusion is plain. If there is less interest manifested in the Parliamentary debates, there is no lack of exhaustive discussion of public affairs. As by a sudden impulse, thousands of the freedthe orators disappear, publicists are taking their places.

SUFFRAGE IN SOUTH CAROLINA. The White Man's party in the South seems to be aware that it holds power by a precarious title. The truth about the condition of the subject-class in the slave States cannot always be obscured; and as partisan excitement subsides and the country realizes the substantial facts of the case, a public opinion is aroused which the leaders of the shot-gun tissue-ballot faction dare not continue to affront. Hence we find them searching out devices to secure, by laws or constitutional amendments, the perpetuation of the control which they have won by violence and fraud. A direct assault upon the ballot every year or so is both troublesome and dangerous. In South Carolina a scheme of registration has been proposed in the Legislature, for the avowed purpose of excluding negro voters. "In no other way than " by registration," says The Charleston News and Courier, " and by permanently qualifying the suffrage, can South Carolina, at one and " the same time, cut out the dangerous ele-"ment in the present body of electors and " improve and elevate, year by year, the char-"acter of those who, as voters, hold the pursestrings and determine the character of the government of the State."

The bill now under consideration provides that nobody shall be registered who cannot write his name, unless he can prove that he has been a voter for twenty-five years. To the imposition of an educational test of fitness for the suffrage there can be, on principle, no objection. Such a test is applied in several Northern States, and might advantageously be exacted in others. But what an uproar there would be from the Democratic party if an educational test were proposed in New-York! Shrieks of horror at the infamous attempts of radical miscreants to restrict popular suffrage would rend the empyrean, and Tammany would rave and howl like a den of wild beasts. Even a registration law, without the qualification, is flercely resisted by Northern Democrats as an infringement upon the privileges of the people; but then, of course, there is a great difference between a Northern Democrat and a Southern Republican. To vote in New-York is the birthright of every Irishman. Niggers have no birthrights. Passing over this point, however, it must be remembered that a State which assumes the right to fix an educational qualification for voting is bound to give all its citizens an opportunity to acquire an education. It cannot claim the right until it has performed the correlative duty. Until after the close of the war it was a penal offence in the South to teach niggers how to read and write. The only black voters in South Carolina who can write their names are those who were young enough to go to school when the common schools were established in 1868, and the very few who managed to get a smattering of education in their mature years. It is supposed that at least four-fifths of the colored voters would be disfranchised if this law went into operation. So the whites, having ernelly deprived these poor people of the right to an education, propose to make that injustice the excuse for committing another wrong.

The machinery of registration is to be wholly under the control of the Governor. He is to appoint one Supervisor of Registration for each county, who is to hold office for ten years, or at the Governor's pleasure, ision over that portion of the business railroads which passes from one or Territory into or through t, or to or from a foreign country.

The books are to remain continuously open for several months prior to an election. Thus, as there is no set time for the enrolment, that the Democrats object to a strong Government of that sort. But they will have to put up with it, whatever candidate the Republican of the Supervisor, and that official will be powerful affinity for carbonic acid when no large to remain continuously open highly interesting experiments that the chlorophyl does nothing of the sort, and that the actual for several months prior to an election. Thus, so there is no set time for the enrolment, as there is no set time for the enrolment, that the Democrats object to a strong Government of that sort. But they will have to put up with it, whatever candidate the Republican of the Supervisor, and that official will be powerful affinity for carbonic acid when no large the chlorophyl does nothing of the sort, and that the actual work of assimilation is performed by a sort of wax or balsam-like stuff heretofore unknown, to which he gives the name of hypochlorine, and which has a powerful affinity for carbonic acid when no large the colorie.

Raing making the chlorophyl does nothing of the sort, and that the wife of the absent gentleman was the culprit. The Berlin the chlorophyl does nothing of the sort, and that the wife of the absent for several months prior to an election. Thus, so the culprit is the chlorophyl does nothing of the sort, and that the wife of the absent for several months prior to an election. Thus, so the culprit is the chlorophyl does nothing of the sort, and that the wife of the absent for the large.

The books are to remain continuously open hyl does nothing of the sort, and that the chlorophyl does nothing of the sort, and that the wife of the absent for the called the colories.

The books are to remain continuously open hyl does nothing of the sort, and that the wife of the absent for strictly in the interest of his party. In case of a challenge three triers are to be chosen by lot from the voters already registered. Finally, the Supervisor and Clerk, just before every election, are to constitute themselves a Board of Revision, and to mark off the names of all voters who have died or removed from the county. If these arrangements do not suffice to wipe out the Republican party in South Carolina, and prevent its reappearing, we are much mistaken in our estimate of the practices of the Red-Shirt Democracy.

This, however, is not all. The crowning outrage is yet to be explained. The qualifications of voters are clearly defined by the Constitution of the State, and it is stipulated in that instrument that "every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one "years and upward, not laboring under the disabilities named in this Constitution . . shall be entitled to vote for all officers that are now, or hereafter may be, elected by the people, and upon all questions submitted to the people at any election." Lack of education is not one of the "disabilities named in the Constitution." It would seem too plain for dispute, therefore, that the Legislature has no power to make the proposed restriction. The party organs confess that the bill is of "doubtful" constitutionality. They propose to enact it, nevertheless, and try it this year, so as to "give immediate relief," with the understanding that it can be amended afterward if necessary; and meanwhile the Legislature is to prepare a constitutional amendment, embracing the disfranchisement clause, to be voted on after the disfranchisement lass actually been effected! We do not believe that anything quite equal to this has ever been attempted before even by South Carolina.

THE EXODUS.

Reasonable people mostly agree that the Southern exodus is a deplorable movement, which could not have started if the negroes had not been suffering great hardships, and cannot be long continued without involving them in other great hardships, and also causing considerable distress in the States they leave behind. The balance between the supply of labor and the demand for it, in the Mississippi Valley, is so nearly adjusted that there cannot be a great emigration of the working population from one State to another without serious derangement of industry and much individual suffering. The first bands seem to have found food and shelter without difficulty; but the maximum of unskilled labor which communities like those of Kansas and Indiana are able to absorb is soon reached; and then comes the misery.

It is quite beside the mark, therefore, for the Committee of Congress to inquire whether the exodus is judicious, or whether the negro leaders who busied themselves in promoting it were guilty of making false representations to their people. The real question is whether the from a large number of long the state of families, praying for their removal are not going to be stolen from it by any in- the same path. The speeches made out of condition of the colored laborers in the crat in the whole State who is in favor of him. "All heads of families, praying for their removal are not going to be stoled from it by any in- the same path. The speeches made out of condition of the colored laborers in the crat in the whole State who is in favor of him. "All these apparent anomalies is that they are ready the rest were buried in that railroad wreck which be leap year. Saturday will be New Year's Day in 1892 to the factive than those South is so bad that they are ready the rest were buried in that railroad wreck which be leap year. Saturday will be New Year's Day in 1892

rant deluders. The negro has strong local attachments. He has clung to his old home, in spite of poverty and bad usage. Southern way of life. He has been at liberty for fifteen years, and in all that time bas shown no desire to come North. But now, men take their packs on their shoulders, abandon their cabins, and march off into a strange country. To ascribe a general and organized movement like this to the persuasions of two or three railroad agents, or the schemes of an odd politician or so in Indiana, is an absurd miscalculation of the relations of cause and effect. The promise of work and wages at the North would not have tempted these poor people to remove if they could have collected their wages at home. Work enough the South has always been ready to give them; their trouble seems to have been that they could not get pay. They were not represented in the law-making power; they did not believe that they were fairly treated in the courts; they tilled the white man's fields under oppressive and unjust contracts, and at the end of the year had nothing to show for their labor except as account at "the store" where they were charged exorbitant prices for all the necessaries of life. It was because their condition seemed to them only a hopeless slavery that they were so ready to listen to stories of a fair opening for industry in other States.

voters into Indiana, it will be enough to remind Mr. Voorhees and his friends at Washington that if the liberty to vote is any inducement for the colored men to emigrate, that can only be because they are not allowed to vote at home. For three years past the right of suffrage has been practically denied black men in almost every Southern State. There is no secret about it. The Democracy cordially approve of the suppression of "nigger voters"; and in South Carolina they have just matured a plan (with which their friends at the North seem to be delighted) for "cutting out the 'dangerous elément" in the body of electors by the unconstitutional adoption of a constitutional amendment. While the emigration continues there is no doubt that many individuals and many communities will secure from it whatever selfish advantage they can. Ticket agents will try to divert it to the railroads in which they are interested, and politicians in some places will calculate its possible effect upon their party. But the influences which may guide the direction of the movement must may guide the direction of the movement must not be confounded with the causes in which it originates. If Southern Congressmen wish to originates. If Southern Congressmen wish to stop the exodus, let them apply the remedy at

As for the tale of a plot to import negro

AN IMPORTANT BOTANICAL DISCOVERY. A discovery of unusual interest in connection with the life and growth of plants has recently been made by Professor Prinzheim, of the Berlin Academy of Natural Sciences. It completely ever turns some theories which botanists had supposed to be well-established. By means of new processes of examination, to which he gives the name of " microscopic-photo-chemistry," Professor Prinzheim has been studying the green coloring matter in the leaves of plants scientifically known chlorophyl, and the cells in which it is contained. These cells, as has long been known, constitute but a small portion of the leaf-structure but are scattered like islands over a colorless web like expanse of fibres. The leaf appears all green because our eyes are too weak, without the aid of the microscope, to distinguish the separate green points which give to the whole surface its apparent uniform hue. Science has heretofore ascribed to the chlorophyl an intimate association with the sun light in the work of extracting from the atmosphere nutriment for the plant. The colored substance in the cells was supposed to carry on the process of absorbing carbonic acid gas, retaining the carbon for the sustenance of the plant, and returning the actd to the air.

the purpose only of screening this substance in the cells from the too powerful ence of the sun's rays, so that it may do its work with moderation and regularity. It is, in fact, only a green parasol for the protection of the active agent of the plant. If the intensity of the light is increased by optical apparatus, the chlorphyl regulator is too feeble to protect the plant, and the process of oxydation goes on with such fury that both chlorophyl and hypochlorine are destroyed. The atmosphere, the smalight and the mysterious colorless balsam-like hypochlorine are the factors in the process of plant-growth, and the green matter which science has hitherto supposed to possess the chemical potency of the plant is thus shown to perform the essential but only secondary function of a sort of balance-wheel in the machine. This discovery opens a new path for botanical research, and by demonstrating that plants have a regulator of vital forces corresponding to that possessed by animals in the lungs and heart, is an additional step in the direction of showing the unity of all life upon the planet.

Tilden isn't half so sick as Tammany will feel

The Democratic panic whenever a frank brother declares that the extra session was a blunder, is entirely uncalled for. The statement conveys no news to anybody. It is certainly creditable to the party to have the public know that it does contain a few nbers who know a blunder when they see one.

"If I had the whole vote to give myself, I should certainly elect General Grant." Would not Mr. Beecher be likely in such an event to elect the

Another evidence of Tilden's slyness appears o the surface of things. The latest visitors to Cipher Alley have gone away filled up with that same old version of the Electoral dispute. They are all declaring that Tilden was opposed to the Electoral bill, was not consulted about it, and did not know of it till its passage had been agreed upon. They are very eloquent on the way Thurman and Bayard threw away the Democratic case. All this is told in spite of Mr. Hewitt's public declaration that Tilden was consulted at every step, and actually made changes in the phraseology of the bill. Tilden has never denied Hewitt's statement; he finds it much easier to ignore it and go on whispering the same

Why don't the boomers who are anxious for a coalition try a turnabout and make it Blaine and Grant? That would remove the third term objec-tion and recognize the popular Republican demand at the same time.

Young Mr. Speer won't be heard from again for a good while. Tail-holder Fernando Wood will close in upon him.

There is a perceptible commotion among the Grant Republicans of Missouri over a discovery that the Chicago delegation is in dauger of getting away from them. They thought it was safe to count on it as solid for a third term, but the sudden and alarming spread of Blaine and Sherman sentiment has convinced them that it will be next to impos-sible to elect even a majority of delegates who will

There is one State in which neither the still-hunt nor the barrel will avail anything for Tilden. The Illinois Democrats are so unanimously opposed to him that their leaders say there is only one Demo-

Tilden caused in our State." No one will be surprised to learn that the solitary Reform disciple is Perry H. Smith, otherwise known as Peruse Sociaian, and Peri. One of the victims of the "wreek," who is a refl. One of the victims of the "wrees," who is a member of the Democratic State Committee, has written to an Himois Congressman as follows: "As to Tilden, we had as well go a-fishing if he is nominated, We don't want to try that is went in every school-house in a campaign for Thien, and especially on a democrat. I insist that he shall bleed if we nominate him." His ability to "bleed 'is pretty sure to nominate him, and let us hope this unhappy brother will be solnced with some of the outflow.

The State of Maine is to be congratulated, Pillsbury, the originator of the late unsuccessful burglary, has decided to take up his abode in Boston,"to practice his profession." Every holder of a burglar-alarm patent, with an eye to business, will flood Boston with agents immediately.

A boom which hasn't the popular will in it isn't worth much.

Vice-President Wheeler would be a promising dark borse this year if he wasn't Vice-President.

A Democratic report was sent from Washington last week that there was a bitter quarrel between the President and Secretary Everts. The absordity having been promptly contradicted, the Democratic Editor of The Cincinnati Enquirer gets even by saying: "Many people think the President hasn't backbone enough to control with anybody." You don't include any Democratic members of the Extra Session in your "many people," do you?

Blaine booms are breaking forth in the most my expected places. Even in Illinois he has more friends than Grant, Washburne and Sherman combined. The Chicago Times publishes interviews with more than 8,000 representative Republicans of the State, and finds 4.282 for Blaine, 2,895 for Grant, 1,064 for Washburne, and 234 for Shorman. This doesn't forestudow a solid Grant delegation to the National Convention. A scarcely less surprising development comes from Columbus, Ohio. A call for a Biame meeting there on the 1946 isotant is published. It is prefaced with Colonel Ingersoll's famous speech, nominating Blaine at Cincinnati in 1876, and is signed by 2,000 Republicans of Colum-bus and Central Ohio, many of whom are said to be the ablest and most skilful workers in the party.

PERSONAL.

Señor Dardon, the Minister from Guatemala, and his wife, are-to use the noble style of the Washington correspondents of the Podunk journals-about to return to their sunny home across the sickly sea.

Mr. Rammel, the planist, who unfortunately broke both bones of one of his legs while on his way to a train in Providence Tuesday night, is now as com fortable as possible, but he will not be able to take up his professional work again for several weeks.

Lieutenant H. L. Smith, of Boston, is a fortunate nan, and as brave as fortunate. In 1876 he saved from death by drowning two children of a Maryland gentleman, and the grateful father, who lately died, bequeathed \$27,000 to the young man. Joseph Brandt, the famous chief of the Mohawks,

the half-breed savage who led the Six Nations as British ailies in the Revolutionary War, is to have a Senator Pendleton is described as hving in a

stately and magnificent manner in Washingtonwhich undoubtedly he has a right to do-and The Dayton Journal says pleasantly that he "may be Democratic in politics, but he is not so in his personal habits, for he is as hard to reach as an oyster in the soup-bowl of a charity cotertainment. When Congressman Chittenden draws his pay,

with its 10 per cent of silver, he leaves it in the Treasury as a deposit. A Washington letter says that he has several hundred dollars there, and that he intends to let it accumulate until the pile is as big as a wheel-barrow load, when he declares that he will wheel it into the House of Representatives, to show what a missance silver money is.

A singular and yet a very sensible gift is that of Lothar von Faber, the well-known German leadpencil manufacturer. He has just presented the sum of 125,000 marks to the city of Nuremberg, the interest on which he requires to be paid annually to some intelligent, skilful, and in all respects worthy mechanic, for the purpose of establishing him in an independent business. The recipient must be of respectable family, a resident of Nuremberg or Stein, and must have attended the schools in one of those towns.

One day last month when the roll was being called on the passage of a bill, in the Prussian Parliament, a loud "Nein" heard from the ladies' gallery in response to the name of Count Kerssenbrock, one of the Cologne delegates, who was absent from his seat. Inquiry

There may possibly be some differences of opinion as to the legislation needed for the relief of Ireland. and as to the share which unjust laws, oppressive landholders and unthrifty tenants-have had in producing the present distress, but the important fact to us is that there is great suffering, and that we are called upon to relieve it at once. It is an exigency which cannot wait for the slow remedies of wiser legislation and social and industrial reforms. Starvation cannot be argued with; the gaunt spectre cannot be laid by speeches and resolutions, We must share our abundance of bread with the hungry. We are one great brotherhood, children of Him whom our ancestors truly called the All Father, and it is not for as to ask the old question of Cain: 'Am I my brother's keeper?' Whenever and wherever men, women and children suffer, we are bound, irrespective of any considerations of nationality, creed, class, or color, to relieve them. Massachusetts has never failed to respond to the call of need, and now, as heretofore, I doubt not the blessing of those who are ready to perish will compupon her."

When Mr. Samuel Ward was at Dalmeny on his Starvation cannot be argued with; the gaunt

When Mr. Samuel Ward was at Dalmeny on his late visit, says The Hour, he accompanied Lord Rosebery into Edinburgh to attend the celebration of the forty-seventh anniversary of the Scottish Provident Society, of which that popular nobleman is president. After attending with him two services at two different kirks, he was placed, at the banquet, in a seat intended for an eminent dignitary of the Scotch Church. Next him, on the other side, was a venerable sawbones, who had retired after forty-five years of distinguished surgical service, and who, seeing the position Uncle Sam occupied there, was inclined to regard him with a certain feeling of awe. On the opening of dinner a few classic references to the origin of the oyster and the traits of the truffle, with which Sam toyed, shook him slightly and with a pleased surprise he said: "Glad to see you liberate yourself for a time." A few graceful you liberate yourself for a time." A few graceful and piquant anecdotes from the American raconteur increased the wonder and delight, until when, in obedience to a call from Lord Kosebery to respond to the fifth toast, Uncle Sam threw off one of those happy after-dinner speeches which made him so popular, Sawbones could not contain himself, but, extending both his bony hands, broke out with: "Mon, I ne'er was in such a quandary afore. I took you for the Prebendary of Giasgow." During the remainder of the visit he was always playfully styled by Lord Tweedale, Lord Aberdeen, Mr. Gladstone and other visitors, "The Prebendary," a title by which, in Edinburgh, he will always be hereafter known.

GENERAL NOTES.

A cynical Southerner living in Atlanta has purchased Confederate currency amounting to over \$1,000,000 which he will use as circulars, printing his advertisement on the back of each bill. He thinks that nany millions of this currency are sull in existence, and that there are many who are hearding it carefully, expecting some day to see it worth 100 cents to the dollar.

Two hot-headed students of Kenyon College, Onto, having had a misunderstanding, agreed to settle it in the "real old Kentucky style." Pistols and coffee were ordered, the services of a surgeon secured, and the sauguinary youths started to the point of meeting, but the faculty heard of the affair, and bloodshed was prevented. The Grand Jury meets next Monday, and the case will probably come up for investigation.

N. B. Webster, of Norfolk, Va., writes to

THE TRIBUNE: "There will not be five Sundays again in February for forty years, viz., in 1920; and such ecurrence can only happen three times in the twentieth century. There will be five Mondays in February in 1892 1964, 1932, 1960 and 1988, and also five Saturdays in February in 1908, 1936, 1964 and 1992. The reason of